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Power Sector Planning in India

Tejal Kanitkar* & Rangan Banerjee**

The electricity sector in India has registered significant growth since India's independence. This paper analyses the historical trends in the installed capacity, generation and investments in the power sector. An energy balance for the power sector for 2008 is drawn up showing the different components of energy use. India's per capita electricity consumption of 450 kwh/year is compared with other countries and linked with the Human Development Index. An analysis of aggregate electricity use and installed capacity projections in 2031-2032 is carried out. The paper recommends a focus on demand side management and energy efficiency to develop sustainable power systems in India in the future.

Keywords : Power Sector, Installed Capacity, Electricity Consumption, Generation, Power Planning

Introduction

For any country, the energy sector is one of the most important sectors of its economy. For a developing country such as India, the development of this sector is important in terms of improving the material well-being of its population. However, in the context of resource constraints in terms of fuel sources, water etc., as well as growing concerns over environmental impacts of burning fossil fuels, there is a need to rethink strategies in this sector and carefully evaluate the linkage between energy, environment and the economy.

This paper deals with the electricity sector in India. The electricity sector is an important part of the energy sector as a whole and its importance in India is growing as a larger section of the population obtains access to modern energy as the economy grows and modernizes. The electricity sector accounts for

approximately 50 per cent of all primary energy¹ consumption in India. In urban India, electricity consumption constitutes 20 per cent of the final energy consumption². Also of the total carbon dioxide emissions in India, approximately 40 per cent are from the electricity sector³.

In this paper, a brief overview of India's power sector is provided along with an analysis of past trends in the sector. The electricity sector in India is compared to some developed and developing countries to underline India's position in the world energy scenario. Official estimates of future demand in 2031-32 are also analyzed along with alternative future scenarios.

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Planning Sustainable Urban Transport System – Case Study of Bangalore Metropolitan Region

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Like other metropolitan cities in India, Bangalore faces major challenges of rapid urbanisation and motorization. The supply of transport infrastructure and services are unable to cope with rising travel demand causing issues like growing congestion, air and noise pollution, social inequality, etc. Existing Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) responsible for addressing these issues are fraught with limitations of fragmented responsibilities, limited autonomy and lack of funds and resources to address urban transport problems. On the other hand, the parastatal agencies are planning exclusionary planning and disproportionate investment in transport projects favouring a small segment of urban population. The paper reviews Bangalore Metropolitan Region's urban development, transport demand/supply, existing strategies and institutional structure for planning, development and management of urban transport system. Subsequently, an analysis of issues in Bangalore's urban transport governance are identified and elaborated. The paper concludes by suggesting that a good framework of urban laws, integrated land use and transport planning and autonomous and responsible ULBs are critical for achieving a sustainable, equitable and efficient transport system for Bangalore.

Keywords : Urban Transport, Infrastructure, Governance, Policies, Planning Instruments

Introduction

Urbanisation in India has been the driving force behind the rapid economic growth since the 1990s. India's rural-urban divide does not reveal the fact that a sizeable part of the country has reached levels of urbanisation that are much higher than the national average of 28 per cent in 2002 (Kasturirangan, Ravindra *et al.*, 2008). India's economic growth is highly dependent on the fortunes of urban areas and their ability to attract investment and increase productivity. According to the Ministry of

Urban Development, Government of India (GoI), it is estimated that urban areas contribute to 50-60 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹. For the sustainability of urban economy, an efficient and affordable urban transport system will play an important role in ensuring good mobility of people and goods.

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Analysing the Finances of Urban Local Bodies in India : A Cross-sectional Study

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With rapid urbanisation and the pressure on urban areas for service delivery, the role of urban local governments is undoubtedly becoming important and, here, their financial capacity can hold the key. At the same time, there are several issues in urban governance that need to be addressed yet. Delegation of decision-making powers to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), which are traditionally considered as a part of the system of state government and acting on behalf of it, is one of them. The constitutional mechanisms like inter-governmental fiscal transfers were an attempt to reduce the fiscal gap of ULBs, but they were not effective in translation/implementation at ground. It has become imperative now to understand the financial position of ULBs in order to move forward with the new means of fund flow. This paper presents a cross-sectional analysis of the finances of 35 ULBs in India in terms of their financial base and its adequacy vis-à-vis norms and their revenue and expenditure performance. Using certain ratios, the relative performance of municipalities on de-centralisation and dependency measures was also assessed. The implications to the finances of ULBs, in terms of raising resources, improving inter-governmental transfers and charting new mechanisms are also discussed.

Keywords : Urban Local Bodies, Municipal Finance, Inter-Government Transfers, Revenue and Expenditure

Introduction

India has been experiencing a rapid growth of urban areas and an increasing level as well as pace of urbanization in the last few decades. Mohan and Dasgupta (2004) assert that this led to the world looking at Asia and its two main pillars, India and China with rather greater attention. The urban population has been growing at a rate of 30-40 per cent per decade since after 1961, which is well above the rural population growth rate of 20 per cent. The level of urban population has also been increasing from a fairly stable level

of 10 per cent of total population at the beginning of the 20th century to a current level of around 30 per cent¹. With increasing levels of population and its growth, the demand for urban

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Balancing Environment and Economic Growth in a Rural Economy

Komol Singha*

As economic developmental process picks up the environmental condition affects aggressively. This poses a great threat to sustainable development, human society and to the natural world. The present paper lies in considering how best this two conflicting issues may be balanced in a small rural economy. The issue of environmental degradation and climate change is not only the concern of the developed nations, but also for the tiny Himalayan Kingdom, Bhutan. In this context, the present paper portrays the stock of environmental conditions of Bhutan in the age of globalization. How does it degrade and in what magnitude? Can this tiny nation sustain development without sacrificing its natural resources? These are the issues discussed in this paper.

Keywords : Environment, Economy, Economic Development, Gross Domestic Product

Throughout the centuries, the Bhutanese have treasured their natural environment and have looked upon it as the source of all life. This traditional reverence for nature has delivered us into the twentieth century with our environment still richly intact. We wish to continue living in harmony with nature and to pass on this rich heritage to our future generations.

– His Majesty, the Fourth King of Bhutan

Introduction

With the growth of economic development processes (when left unmanaged), environmental condition deteriorates aggressively (WRM 2002; Hook & Eric, 2002; NEC, 2006; Jerasakanon, 2007; WDR, 2010; Bowen & Fankhauser, 2011). It poses a great threat to sustainable development, human society and to the natural world (Singha, 2010). At present, this issue has become one of the hottest debates in the global level and has been studied by a number of scholars, organisations and institutions (Aggarwal, 2005;

ADB, 2004; 2006; Berlett, 1994; Brundtland, 1987; Beckerman, 1992; Kuznets, 1966; NEC, 2006; 2007; WDR, 2010). Environment problems at the global level are perceived to be more important than the local ones (Langeweng *et al.*, 2000; Reddy & Behera, 2006).

It is also realised that environment is a priceless and irreplaceable property (Hardin, 1968; Bezbaruah *et al.*, 2009),

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Growth of Urbanization and Decadence of Urban Agriculture : Threat to Economy and Ecology

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The objective of the paper is to estimate the magnitude of decadence of urban agriculture and analyze the suffering of various categories of farms caused by the growth of urbanization. Growth of urbanization may be a progressive path for development, provided urbanization has not grown at the cost of decaying the agricultural potentiality of the area where urbanization has grown. The synonymous relationship between the growth of urbanization and industrialization should not be built upon the agricultural yard of that area. The farm economy and ecology should not be affected by the growth of industrialization and thereby urbanization so as to pave the way for sustainable development in the area under study. Thus an attempt has been made in this paper to estimate and analyze (with the help of primary data collected from 100 samples at random) the magnitude of decadence of urban agriculture and thereby the suffering of the various categories of farms caused by the growth of urbanization in the area under study (i.e., Bargarh town of Western Orissa). It is found from the analysis that major percentage of agricultural land has been diverted for industries followed by others, the small farms got marginalized and the growth of urbanization on an average made a decadence of agricultural sector.

Keywords : Urbanization, Marginalization, Industrialization

Introduction

In the present liberalized and globalized economic environment, industrial sector is persistently gaining more importance as compared to agricultural sector even though the agricultural sector is more eco-friendly despite being the mainstay of majority of people of the country. Further, the wage difference between modern (industrial) and traditional (agricultural) sectors coupled with the growth of urbanization (may be due to industrialization or growth of socio-economic infrastructure) not

only makes the agriculturists marginalized but also attracts them to migrate to urban areas. As a result of which the productivity of rural agricultural sector is getting adversely affected by this rural-urban migration. Even though the migration is advantageous to the extent of bringing equality in the

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Contracting Out Local Public Services : A Case Study of Chandigarh

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Increasing trend of urbanization and migration has propelled the pressure on infrastructure and development which in turn has enhanced the level of expectations of citizens. In the wake of this, contracting out of local public services has been increasingly adopted which aims at producing quality services in a cost-effective manner. The upsurge of private players has come due to poor performance of public sector, financial constraints and obsolete manpower to cope up with the changing scenario. Thus the role of state has changed from producer of infrastructure to the facilitator. With the help of primary and secondary data the present study makes an attempt to examine the process of contracting out being undertaken by the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. The study throws light on various lacunae of contracting out. The study found that there are serious lapses in the process of contracting out ranging from contract design, poor cultivation of competition to poor administration and monitoring. It is perceived that only when these issues are tackled, the process would yield fruitful results. The study further provided the suggestions to overcome the issues.

Keywords : Municipal Services, Sub-contracting, Private Agency, Performance

Introduction

The word 'empowerment' and 'local governance' are identical; the literal meaning of empowerment signifies the enabling of people at local level, "Empowerment refers to the expansion in the people's ability to make calculated life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them" (Kabeer, 1999). The public sector is expected to be an engine of growth, should expand rapidly (Datt, 1993) but due to great pressure on Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and major emphasis on infrastructural development and growing population the role of state has changed from producer of infrastructure to the facilitator (Dhameja &

Gupta, 2008). The increase of private players has come due to poor recital of public sector, financial constraints and outdated manpower to cope up with the changing scenario. There are various forms and approaches to allow private parties to play a part in providing various goods and services which broadly includes service contract, management contract, lease, concession, greenfield projects, divesture etc.

The argument on contracting out of public services has been always expanding, changing from a mainly economic argumentation to a more complicated

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Awareness in Urban Communities : A Case Study of Mahabubnagar

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Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), a Non-Governmental Organization, had conducted Pre-Election Voter Awareness Campaign (PEVAC) in Andhra Pradesh in 2005 concluded Municipal Elections. One among such town was Mahabubnagar. Keeping in view the PRIA's efforts put forth in Mahabubnagar town, this case study examines how far the urban voter is benefited through PRIA's awareness campaign in terms of knowledge, awareness and political attitude among different sections of the society, especially reserved class including women. This paper is based on primary and secondary sources to analyse the efforts put forth by PRIA in creating awareness among the urban voters regarding election process in Mahabubnagar town. We conclude that there is a need to start a campaign like PEVAC, much early to the commencement of elections, so that its objectives may be fulfilled.

Keywords : Perception, Awareness, Knowledge, Impact.

Introduction

India is a democratic country where the concept of democracy has been recognized as to the people, by the people and for the people. The people are supposed to elect their representatives through adult franchise with free and fearless poll. In this context, there is a need to make the urban voter aware about : (a) the election process; (b) importance of registration of voter; (c) reservation of seats for special categories; (d) constitution of State Election Commission (SEC); (e) usage of Electronic Voting Machine (EVM); (f) the maximum participation in exercising franchise; and (g) the need of conduct of free and fair elections etc.

PRIA – Participatory Research in Asia—a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) has taken the responsibility of

creating awareness among urban voters. PRIA is an International Center for Learning and Promotion of participation and democratic governance. In this direction PRIA has conducted Pre Election Voter Awareness Campaigns (PEVACs) in several parts of the country including municipal elections in Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Haryana. PRIA and partners have also undertaken urban PEVAC in Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal (2002). The main objective of PEVAC is to make citizens aware about election process for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and to make citizens best use of their right to franchise.

The objective of the study was to examine the strategies and methodologies adopted by PRIA to make the

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